SHS

DepED
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Discipline and Ideas in the Social Sciences

Quarter 1 - Module 3: The Emergence of Social Science Discipline

Not for sale

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
REGION V BICOL

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY
NOT FOR SALE

Discipline and Ideas in the Social Sciences – SHS Grade 11/12
Quarter 1 – Week 3
Module 3: The Emergence of Social Science Discipline

Republic Act 8293, section 176 states that: No copyright shall subsist in any work of the Government of the Philippines. However, prior approval of the government agency or office wherein the work is created shall be necessary for the exploitation of such work for a profit. Such agency or office may, among other things, impose as a condition the payment of royalties.

Borrowed materials (i.e., songs, stories, poems, pictures, photos, brand names, trademarks, etc.) included in this book are owned by their respective copyright holders. Every effort has been exerted to locate and seek permission to use these materials from their respective copyright owners. The publisher and authors do not represent nor claim ownership over them.

Regional Director: Gilbert T. Sadsad
Assistant Regional Director: Jessie L. Amin

Development Team of the Module

Writer: Alvin S. Castañeda, San Vicente NHS, Camarines Sur
Language Editor: Mary Grace E. Caceres, Pamplona NHS, Camarines Sur
Editors: Ryan M. Paredes, Pamukid NHS, Camarines Sur
Antonio Caesar A. Valencia, Juan F. Triviño MHS, Camarines Sur
Reviewer: Francis Hassel N. Pedido, Pamplona NHS, Camarines Sur
Illustrators: Evan Lee P. Leonem, Milaor CS, Camarines Sur
Alvin G. Alejandro, Ysiro ES, Antipolo City
Abegael S. Arindaeng, Dalipay HS, Camarines Sur
Layout Artist: Mariben D. Berja, SDO Camarines Sur

REGION V BICOL
For teaching purposes only
Not for sale

Regional Center Site, Rawis, Legazpi City 4500
0917 178 1288
region5@deped.gov.ph
No. CIP/5327/18/04/1032

Introduction

Social Science covers a broad range of disciplines. This discipline explains the different fields anchored in social sciences. Discipline for culture, financial aspects, the arrangement of all the elements of the earth's surface, the past events, language and it's structure, forms of government, mental processes, social relations, size, and growth of human populations. All of these are under the social science discipline.

This module will deepen your understanding of social science disciplines and how it helps man in his way of life.

Objectives

MOST ESSENTIAL LEARNING COMPETENCY:
Explain the major events and its contribution that led to the emergence of the social science discipline.

At the end of the module, you should be able to:
1. Discuss the major events and their contribution that led to the emergence of the social science discipline;
2. Identify the differences in the various social science disicplines, and their fields; and
3. Give the importance of applying the social science discipline in everyday aspects of living.

Not for sale

Since you already know our target for this module, are you ready to learn more? I hope that you will enjoy all the activities and reading materials that we prepared for you. Good luck and happy learning to you.

Vocabulary List

1. **DISCIPLINE -** branch of knowledge, typically one studied in higher education.
2. **INQUIRY -** is any process that has the aim of augmenting knowledge, resolving doubt, or solving a problem.
3. **METHODS -** literally means a pursuit of knowledge, investigation, mode of prosecuting such inquiry, or system. In recent centuries it more often means a prescribed process for completing a task.
4. **SOCIAL SCIENCE** - is the branch of science devoted to the study of societies and the relationships among individuals within those societies.

Pre-Test

DIRECTIONS. Choose the best answer to the following questions/statements below. Write the chosen letter on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Which of the following is **NOT** the focus of anthropology?
   A. Humans
   B. Human Behaviour
   C. Human societies
   D. Human Consumption

2. Which of the following best describes anthropology?
   A. It is concerned with both human biology and culture.
   B. It is concerned with human variation, evolution, and adaptation.
   C. It focuses only on prehistoric societies.
   D. Both a and b.

3. If I were focused on the behavior and interactions of economic agents, which among the disciplines is best suited in my investigation?
   A. Anthropology
   B. Economics
   C. Psychology
   D. Sociology

4. Which of the following is responsible for changing the name of the political economy to economics?
   A. Karl Marx
   B. John Stuart Mill
   C. Immanuel Kant
   D. Alfred Marshall

5. It is the field of science devoted to the study of the lands, features, inhabitants, and phenomena of the Earth and Planet.

For teaching purposes only
Not for sale

A. History C. Earth Science
B. Sociology D. Geography

6. Which of the following discipline focuses on the built of environment and how humans create, view, manage, and influence space?
   A. Human Geography C. Physical Geography
   B. Environmental Geography D. Geography

7. It is an umbrella term that relates to past events as well as the memory, discovery, collection, organization presentation, and interpretation of information about events.
   A. Sociology B. Geography C. History D. Economics

8. The word history comes from the ancient Greek word “historia” which means _____.
   A. Past events C. Inquiry
   B. Witness D. Narration

9. Which of the following is TRUE about History?
   A. History helps us understand people and societies.
   B. History provides identity.
   C. Studying history is essential for good citizenship.
   D. All of the above.

10. If I were to provide the perspectives on human diversity and skills in learning about and understanding others’ behaviors and beliefs, which among the disciplines is best applicable?
   A. Anthropology C. Psychology
   B. Sociology D. Geography

For teaching purposes only
Not for sale

LET'S CHECK THE RESULT

RATING	LEVEL
10-8	**EXCELLENT!** Congratulations! You can proceed to the next page and continue to learn the lesson.
7-5	**BETTER!** You can go back to those lessons that you've missed and continue.
4-3	**VERY GOOD!** You can improve your knowledge and continue to learn the next lesson.
2-0	**NEEDS IMPROVEMENT!** This module will help you to learn better with the new lesson. You can do it. Let's open the next page.

In this module, we will learn the nature and functions of Social Science disciplines with the Humanities.

LESSON 1 – ANTHROPOLOGY AND ECONOMICS

A. DEFINITION OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND FIELDS OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Bernardino de Sahagún is considered to be the founder of modern anthropology
Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anthropology#/media/File:Bernardino_de_Sahagún_(2).jpg

The word anthropology comes from the New Latin "anthropologia" derived from the combined words anthropos (human) and logos (study). It is the scientific study of humans, human behavior, and societies in the past and present.

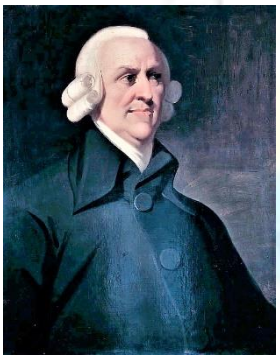
Anthropology and many other current fields are the intellectual results of the comparative methods developed in the earlier 19th century. Theorists in such diverse fields as anatomy, linguistics, and Ethnology, making feature-by-feature comparisons of their subject matters, were beginning to suspect that similarities between animals, languages, and folkways were the result of processes or laws unknown to them then of species they had seen in agronomy and in the wild.

Darwin and Wallace unveiled evolution in the late 1850s. There was an immediate rush to bring it into the social sciences. Paul Broca in Paris was in the process of breaking away from the ***Société de biologie*** to form the first of the explicitly anthropological societies, the Société d'Anthropologie de Paris in which the first meeting was in Paris in 1859. When he read Darwin, he became an immediate convert to Transformisme, as the French called evolutionism. His definition now became "the study of the human group, considered as a whole, in its details, and concerning the rest of nature."

BRANCHES OF ANTHROPOLOGY

1. Social Anthropology – studies patterns of behavior.
2. Cultural Anthropology – studies cultural meaning, including norms and values.
3. Linguistic Anthropology – studies how language influences social life.
4. Biological Anthropology – (physical anthropology) studies the biological development of humans.
5. Visual Anthropology – part of social anthropology, focuses on ethnographic film.
6. Archaeology – studies human activity through investigation.

B. ETYMOLOGY, DEFINITION, AND SUBFIELDS OF ECONOMICS



ADAM SMITH

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adam_Smith#/media/File:Adam_Smith_The_Muir_portrait.jpg

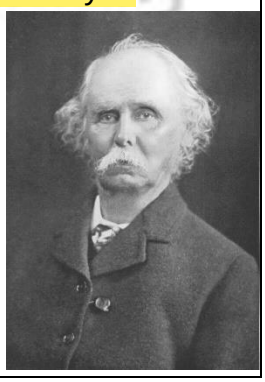
Economics is derived from the Greek word ***"Oikonomia,"*** which means ***"household management."*** Economics was the first to read in ancient Greece. Aristotle, the Greek Philosopher, termed economics as a science of "household management." But with the change of time and progress of civilization, the economic condition of man changes, resulting in an evolutionary change in the definition of Economics.

During the 18th century, Adam Smith, the Father of Economics, defined economics as the "science of wealth." According to him, "Economics is a science that enquires into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations."

LIONEL ROBBINS

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lionel_Robbins#/media/File:Lionel_Robbins.jpgg

Alfred Marshall defined economics as a study of mankind in the ordinary business of life".



Lionel Robbins, the modern economist, defined "Economics as a science which studies human behavior as a relationship between ends and scarce means which have alternatives uses." Therefore, Economics, as a social science discipline, studies how people perform

Not for sale

economic activities and how they try to satisfy unlimited wants by the proper use of limited resources.

BRANCHES OF ECONOMICS

1. Microeconomics – examines how entities, forming a market structure, interact with the market to create a market system. These entities include private and public players with various classifications, typically operating under scarcity of tradable units and light government regulations.

2. Macroeconomics – examines the economy as a whole to explain broad aggregates and their interactions "top-down," that is, using a simplified form of general-equilibrium theory.

***Sources** : https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anthropology*
https://wikieducator.org/Economics_Definition

LESSON 2: GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY

A. GEOGRAPHY

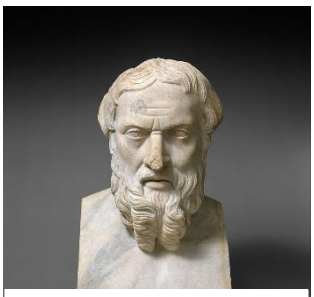
Geography comes from the Greek word, ***"geographia"*** literally means ***"earth description".*** It is a field of science devoted to the study of lands, features, inhabitants, and phenomena of the Earth and planets. The first person who used the word "geographia" was Eratosthenes (276-194 BC).

ERASTOSTHENES
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eratosthenes#/media/File:Eratosthene.01.png

BRANCHES OF GEOGRAPHY

1. **PHYSIOGRAPHY** – or physical geography, focuses on geography as an Earth science. It aims to understand the physical problems and the issues of lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere, pedosphere, and global flora and fauna patterns (biosphere). Physical Geography is the study of earth's seasons, climate, atmosphere, soil streams, landforms, and oceans.
2. **ENVIRONMENTAL GEOGRAPHY** – concerned with the description of the spatial interactions between humans and the natural world. It requires an understanding of the traditional aspects of physical and human geography.
3. **GEOMATICS** – is concerned with the application of computers to the traditional spatial techniques used in cartography and topography. Geomatics emerged from the qualitative revolution in geography in the mid-1950s.
4. **REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY** – a branch which is concerned with the description of the unique characteristics of the earth's surface, resulting in each area from the combination of its complete natural or elements, as of physical and human environment.

B. HISTORY



HERODOTUS
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herodotus#/media/File:Marble_bust_of_Herodotos_MET_DT11742.jpg

History comes from Greek word ***"historia,"*** meaning ***inquiry, knowledge acquired by investigation.*** History is the study of the past. Events occurring before the invention of writing systems are considered prehistory. History is the umbrella term that relates to past events as well as the memory, discovery, collection, organization, presentation, and interpretation of information about these events. Persons who focus on history are called historians. Herodotus is considered to be the father of history.

History also includes the academic discipline which uses a narrative to describe, examine, question, and analyze a sequence of past events, investigate the patterns of cause and effect that are related to them. Historians seek to understand and represent the past through initiatives. They often debate which narrative best explains an event, as well as the significance of different causes and effects.

Sources: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/geography
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/history

TASK NO. 1. I CAN EXPLAIN.

DIRECTIONS: Your task is to discuss the major events and contributions that led to the emergence of the social sciences discipline by completing the table below. Use your notebook to write your answer.

ANTHROPOLOGY		
Year	**Events**	**Contributions that led to its emergence**
ECONOMICS		

For teaching purposes only
Not for sale

Year	Events	Contributions that led to its emergence
GEOGRAPHY		
Year	**Events**	**Contributions that led to its emergence**
HISTORY		
Year	**Events**	**Contributions that led to its emergence**

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
REGION V BICOL
For teaching purposes only
Not for sale

TASK NO. 2. FILL ME UP.

DIRECTIONS: Your task is to identify the differences in the various social science disciplines, and their fields by completing the table below. Use your notebook to write your answer.

CRITERIA	ANTHROPOLOGY	ECONOMICS	GEOGRAPHY	HISTORY
ETYMOLOGICAL NAME				
FOCUS OF THE STUDY				
FOUNDER				

TASK NO. 3. SHARE IT.

DIRECTIONS: Your task is to give the importance of applying the social science disciplines in everyday aspects of living and give examples of activities at home. Write your answer in your notebook.

SOCIAL SCIENCE DISCIPLINE	IMPORTANCE	ACTIVITIES AT HOME
1. ANTHROPOLOGY		
2. ECONOMICS		
3. GEOGRAPHY		
4. HISTORY		

For teaching purposes only
Not for sale

Post-Test

DIRECTIONS. Choose the best answer to the following questions/statements below. Write the chosen letter on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Cultural Anthropology is the study of _____.
   A. Commonalities and differences among past and present.
   B. Modern bacteria.
   C. Physical mutation among cultures.
   D. Ancient plant life.

2. What are the four sub-fields of anthropology?
   A. Cultural, Archaeology, Linguistic and Civilized anthropology.
   B. Biological and Archaeology
   C. Sociological, Psychological, Languages and Cultural Anthropology
   D. None of the above.

3. According to Alfred Marshall, Economics is a study of mankind in the ordinary business of life. This means _____.
   A. Economics studies wealth produced is used in the focus of economics.
   B. Economics studies not only wealth but also the activities centering wealth.
   C. A and B are correct.
   D. None of the above.

4. Which of the following is considered as the Father of Economics?
   A. Alfred Marshall B. John Stuart Mill C. Lionel Robins D. Adam Smith

5. Which of the following is the economic doctrine that flourished from the 16th to 18th centuries in prolific pamphlet literature which held that a nation's wealth depended on its accumulation of gold and silver?
   A. Merchants B. Mercantilism C. Physiocrats D. Cartography

6. The following are the branches of geography, EXCEPT:
   A. Regional Geography C. Physiography
   B. Geomatics D. Cartography

7. Anthropology: Human behavior and societies; Human Geography: _____.
   A. Culture and Norms
   B. Language and Social life

C. Human Environment
D. Governance

8. Which of the following social science discipline studies the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services?
A. Anthropology C. Economics
B. Linguistics D. Psychology

9. History: Inquiry; Economics: _____.
A. Wealth Management C. Household Management
B. Evolution Management D. Cultural Management

10. Which of the following study the past events as well as the memory, discovery, collection, organization, presentation, and interpretation of information?
A. Geography C. Physiography
B. Geomatics D. History

LET'S CHECK THE RESULT

RATING	LEVEL
10-8	**EXCELLENT!** Congratulations! You can proceed to the next page and continue to learn the lesson.
7-5	**BETTER!** You can go back to those lessons that you've missed and continue.
4-3	**VERY GOOD!** You can improve your knowledge and continue to learn the next lesson.
2-0	**NEEDS IMPROVEMENT!** This module will help you to learn better with the new lesson. You can do it. Let's open the next page.

TASK NO. 4. MY PICTURE COLLAGE.

DIRECTIONS: Your task is to make a picture collage showing activities happened from past to present of the various social science discipline. You can use bond paper in making your photo collage.

For teaching purposes only
Not for sale

Rubrics for Picture Collage

CATEGORY	Exceptional (4)	Good Work (3)	Developing (2)	Beginning (1)	SCORE
Variety of Pictures * used to develop the main idea	Excellent variety of pictures used to develop the main idea.	Good variety of pictures used to develop the main idea.	Adequate variety of pictures used to develop the main idea.	Limited variety of pictures used to develop the main idea.	
Ideas * originality * interest	Many original ideas in material and display are evident and stimulate a great deal of interest.	Several original ideas in material or display are evident to stimulate much interest.	Some original ideas in material or display are evident to stimulated some interest.	Few original ideas in material or display are evident to stimulate interest.	
Relevance of material * connected to the main idea	The material selected is relevant and connected to the main idea.	The material selected is most relevant and connected to the main idea.	Some material selected is relevant and somewhat connected to the main idea.	Little material selected is relevant and rarely connected to the main idea.	
Visual Impact * the effectiveness of the overall presentation	The overall visual impact is very effective.	The overall visual impact is effective.	The overall visual impact is somewhat effective.	The overall visual impact is limited.	
				TOTAL	

Source: http://rubistar.4teachers.org/index.php?screen=ShowRubric&rubric_id=1107387&

Not for sale

Answer Key

PRE-TEST		POST-TEST	
1. D	6. A	1. A	6. D
2. D	7. C	2. A	7. C
3. B	8. C	3. A	8. C
4. D	9. D	4. D	9. C
5. D	10. A	5. B	10. D

PRACTICE TASK NO. 1. SENTENCE COMPLETION. The answers may vary.
PRACTICE TASK NO. 2. FILL ME UP. – The answers may vary.
PRACTICE TASK NO. 3. SHARE IT. The answers may vary.
ADDITIONAL ACTIVITY. MY PICTURE COLLAGE. – The answers may vary.

REGION V BICOL
For teaching purposes only
Not for sale

I. PICTURES:

Cover - Social Science, Matthew, Dylan - *https://www.vox.com/future-perfect/2019/12/23/21003232/best-social-science-studies-economics-political-science-2010s*

BERNANDINO DE SAHUGAN
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anthropology#/media/File:Bernardino_de_Sahagún

ADAM SMITH -
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adam_Smith#/media/File:Adam_Smith_The_Muir_portrait.jpg

ALFRED MARSHALL -
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alfred_Marshall#/media/File:Alfred_Marshall.jpg

ERATOSTHENE -
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eratosthenes#/media/File:Eratosthene.01.png

HERODOTUS -
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herodotus#/media/File:Marble_bust_of_Herodotos_MET_DT11742.jpg

II. ARTICLES:

ANTHROPOLOGY – *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/antrhopology*
ECONOMICS - *https://wikieducator.org/Economics_Definition*
GEOGRAPHY – *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/geography*
HISTORY – *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/history*

III.DICTIONARY:

DISCIPLINE - *https://www.lexico.com/en/definition/discipline*
INQUIRY - *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inquiry*
METHODS - *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Method*
SOCIAL SCIENCE - *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_science*

For teaching purposes only
Not for sale